

NUMISMA.

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ANCIENT COINS FOR SALE.

The property of Richard H. Lawrence, Esq., of New York. Each coin guaranteed original and genuine, and accompanied with the most ample descriptive and historical information, necessarily omitted from this list. Terms net cash.

1 JERUSALEM. Shekel. B. C. 143. Silver; v. fine.....	\$35 00
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34 CLAUDIUS. Rev. EX S. C. OB CIVES SERVATOS. G. B. Fine.....	3 00
35 The same. Rev. Pallas hurling spear. M. B. Very fine.....	2 50
36 TIBERIUS. Rev. Livia seated. Colonial M. B. Fine; nicked.....	30
37 NERO. Rev. ANNONA AVGUSTI. ORRES S. C. Altar between Ceres seated, holding torch and ears of barley, and Annona with cornucopia. prow of ship in back ground. G. B. superb.....	14 00
38 GALBA. Rev. Concordia seated. G. B. Very fine.....	5 00
39 TITUS. Titus seated. Rev. View of Colosseum at Rome. G. B. Good.....	5 00
40 NERVA. Rev. CONCORDIA EXERCITIVM. Two hands clasped. G. B. V. fine.....	3 50
41 TRAJAN. Rev. View of forum and obelisk. G. B. Good.....	5 00
42 The same. Rev. Temple adorned with statues. M. B. V. fine.....	2 25

THE 1804 DOLLAR.

(Written for Numisma.)

(continued from January number)

Then a sudden flash of the memory as it were brought to my lips the name of Frank Houghton, my dearest and most agreeable college companion, a member of my class, with whom I had roomed, studied, rowed, and above all, who had been my most formidable rival for class honors. True, no longer the graceful, slender youth with raven-locks and bright smiling face, but still the same piercing black eyes, the old expression of self-reliance and strength, an imposing figure, now mature in his manhood, dressed plainly in the garb of a gentleman. After mutual greetings and a few words on the merit of certain pieces in the collection, Frank Houghton, or General Houghton, as I heard him called by a smart looking coin dealer, who was taking his orders for the sale, and whom I then remembered to have seen, 20 years before, under the shadow of St. Paul, took leave of me, and said: This sale will be over at about 5, come and dine with us at 6 o'clock sharp; Mrs. Houghton will be delighted to make your acquaintance, and after dinner I'll have the opportunity to show you my collection. There was a tone of warm friendliness in his voice, a quiet dignity in his manner, which made a refusal impossible; besides, at that moment, I really greatly desired to reform my wandering habits and break off with the sorrowful past. This was perhaps the golden opportunity again to enter the social circle, and busy, active, happy life—it must not be rejected—so I bowed my acceptance of the invitation, took the proffered card, and assured him that I would be there promptly at the appointed time. After the sale, where, by the way, I secured at ridiculously low prices three or four extremely rare specimens of the silver pennies of the Saxon heptarchy, for which I had in vain bid twenty times the amount in London, I quickly went to my room in the hotel, changed my attire, and taking a coupe at the entrance, for the first time glanced at the card which my friend had given me. "No.—East 57th St." Let me locate this. Yes, it must be close to 5th Ave., not far from that new quarter of palaces inhabited chiefly by men of enormous wealth. H'm, mused I, as the coachman, urged by

the promise of a liberal gratuity, rapidly drove up Broadway, it seems to me that friend Houghton, or the General must have made his way in the world. When I knew him, at college, his family was not considered to be rich, but rather in somewhat straitened circumstances. At all events, rich or poor, he must live in fashionable and expensive style. I had read of the rapid extension of the city in the upper wards, but my recollection of 57th St. in particular was that of a broad street, lined with shanties, with here and there only a pretentious brown stone house, a faint index of what the neighborhood might one day become. Up the avenue past the splendid residences that unbounded wealth calls into existence, then one short turn to the right, a sudden stop before a wide house of yellow sand-stone and high mansard roof, a stately flight of stairs lit on each side by globes of electric light leading to the grand central entrance. "Are you sure this is No.—?" asked I of the coachman. "No mistake, sir, I have been here before." "Thanks," as I handed him a generous fare. I had scarcely pressed the electric button, before the door was opened by a black servant, who after glancing at my card and disposing of my hat and overcoat, said that the general was expecting me, and ushered me into the drawing room where sat mine host, surrounded by a most charming group, the very picture of home happiness,—his wife, a tall blonde, of graceful figure and spirituelle youthful face, greeting me with a few kind words that set me at once at ease—his children, four of them, two boys and two girls, all bright-eyed, affable and radiant with smiles of welcome. I cannot enlarge upon the details of the dinner, from the soup to the ices, everything was in perfect keeping and of most exquisite cookery. The charm of the conversation of the hostess, the bright and often witty remarks of the children, who freely mixed in the conversation, the bon-hommie of my friend, all combined to make this one of the most enjoyable evenings I had ever passed, at home or abroad. It was soon discovered that I had traveled much, and I was asked to relate a few of my adventures, which I did in the best possible Munchausen style, thus making myself an object of interest and wonder to the children.

After dinner Houghton led the way to what he called his den, a finely furnished library, costly paintings of the modern French school hanging between the well-stocked book cases, bronzes, armor, bric-a-brac, etc., filling every other available space. In the open grate a bright fire of oak wood cast a warm glow upon surrounding objects, while the subdued light of a central cluster brought out in mellowed outline every object in the room. Between the two large windows facing the street stood a large ornamental safe, one of those finished structures combining safety, solidity, and elegance, the offspring of necessity, for which American manufacturers are as noted as for their improved agricultural implements. "Here is my collection," said Houghton opening the massive doors behind which about 200 drawers with numbered knobs were visible." This safe is fire and burglar proof, and I defy the best cracksman to open it. When we leave the house in summer I always feel perfectly safe. In fact, added he, by an ingenious arrangement, known only to me, and the manufacturer, no one unacquainted with the lock can tamper with it without setting every alarm bell in the house a ringing, and communicating the alarm to the neighboring police station. So much for the safety of my coins. And now let me show you what I have. Frank opened the first drawer which contained ancient Greek coins in gold and silver. "You see that I begin at the very beginning, the small ingots of native gold obtained by the Lydians in Asia Minor from the washings of the river Pactolus about 750 years before Christ. As far as I could I made my collection historical, as well as typical. The historical arrangement was easy enough, but to gain possession of the principal types of the later artistic Greek and other coinages has been a tedious and expensive task. Fortunately I did not lack the necessary means, and it was also my good fortune to have the privilege of making selections, through an energetic and honorable agent abroad, from a number of very valuable English, French, and Italian cabinets, before they passed under the auctioneer's hammer. Here for instance are two Athenian hemistaters of the finest style, a decadrachm of the same city, a tetradrachm of Amphipolis, and several other rarities that may perhaps not yet be

found in several of the principal museums of the old world." Then Frank opened drawer after drawer in which were arranged, all carefully described on small labels placed under each coin, the Autonomous and Imperial series of Greece, the ponderous early bronze Italic series, the decussis, quadrussis, tripondius, dupondius, aes and its fractions, a series of perfect specimens, rarely found complete in any cabinet. Other drawers contained gold and silver coins of the Roman republic, then gold, silver, and bronze coins of the Roman emperors, all selected for their perfect preservation, life-like portraits, or beautiful historical reverses. The coins of the Middle Ages came next including moneys of the crusaders, the complete series of France, among which Frank pointed out a gold coin of the Gaulish chief Vercingetorix, he who so bravely fought against Julius Cæsar; the beautiful and costly English series, a remarkable collection in itself, containing the Petition and Reddite crowns of Charles II, the pattern crown of Henry VIII, half a dozen varieties of the Oxford pound piece and other rarities. Other trays contained a large number of the complex German coinages, silver coins of unusual size and queer designs, kings, dukes, princes, spiritual and temporal, grotesque heads, obscure legends and intricate designs of arms. Then came the moneys of medieval and modern Italian States, of Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Turkey, coins of Hindoostan, including a set of Zodiac rupees in gold, finer than the one at the Museum of the former East India Company at Calcutta, the strange bronze coins and tokens of China, of Japan, queerly shaped and pierced shells and other objects which pass current among the barbaric tribes of Africa, the coinage of Spain in Mexico and other of its American possessions, followed by that of the freed South American republics—all these and many others, which I cannot now recall, passed before my eyes like a procession of spirits from another world, recalling forgotten dynasties, numberless men, rulers, countries, all the various phases of buried civilizations, the exponents of the cunning of many men, an assembly from every age, and every country, all classified, indexed, and arranged. (*to be continued.*)

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WITH SUPPLEMENT.

FRENCH-AMERICAN COLONIAL JETONS.

The late Prof. Chas. E. Anthon at the close of his essay on this subject, published in the American Journal of Numismatics for January, 1879, expressed himself as follows: "It is hardly to be doubted that there exist other members of this very remarkable and important series. Having to the best of my ability laid a foundation for a structure more perfect in its details than the present, I may be perhaps allowed to express the opinion that there is nothing in the whole compass of American numismatics more attractive in its historical associations than in this set of jetons, while, to stimulate the search for them, and their like, it may be added that in no other field are new discoveries more likely to reward inquiry."

Since then Mr. McLaughlin has published in the same journal his series of articles on "Canadian Numismatics," but his descriptions of the jetons are only repetitions of those given by Anthon and contain nothing new. Mr. McLaughlin is evidently not kindly disposed toward the old French Regime and appears to attach much greater importance to the native speculative tokens of later years than to the royal jetons of France of classical design, historical importance, and artistic execution.

In January, of the present year, Mr. Weyl, of Berlin, published an interesting list of American coins and medals, containing a larger number of French-American jetons

than any of his former lists or sales. The most striking features of this are the extraordinary high prices asked, in strong contrast to the modest values previously placed by him upon the same tokens, but America is not devoid of daring coin buyers, and he may find collectors willing to invest \$350.00 for 12 silver and 3 copper jetons, several, if not all, restrikes. To obtain the remainder of the series, the rare ones, at increasing prices, would involve an expenditure of about \$800 more. But this might in the end prove a poor investment, for let it not be forgotten that *all the dies of the French-American jetons probably exist at the present time* in a mint where restriking from old dies is a matter of daily occurrence. If the dies are not used at this moment it is because an official raised an objection to the use of a cracked obverse die; yet the American market is liable to be flooded with these jetons, or the greater part of them at any time, and without being a prophet we venture the prediction that in 1890, restrikes in gold, silver, bronze, and brass will be sold as frequently as the Castorland token is now.

From Professor Anthon's essay, Mr. Weyl's list, the Fonrobert catalogue, and a dozen specimens lately in our possession, the following list has been compiled, more with the object of showing what has become known than of furnishing exact descriptions of types and varieties. What is greatly desired is an historical treatise on this subject, accompanied by a list of the various issues, and a good heliotype plate. Such an article, published for instance in the American Journal of Numismatics would assuredly attract wide attention, and would familiarize our collectors with a series of artistic historical jetons or tokens more closely related to American numismatical history than many other coins and medals, long since adopted by our authorities.

ovvero le monete primitive de' populi dell' Italia media. Roma, 1839. 4°, and atlas of 40 pls. obl. 4°. (1880, 15 mk.)

This is one of the first, and also one of the best works on the aes grave of Central Italy. The plates are excellent. The collection of cast coins in this museum is the finest in the world. In Gennarelli will be found a list of coins acquired by the museum after the publication of Marchi's work. In the Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum—Italy (No. 71) are engraved all the coins of this class not engraved in Marchi's plates. The work was reviewed by Lepsius, (No. 51).

57.—MARQUARDT, see BECKER.

58.—MINERVINI (Giulio).—Saggio di osservazioni numismatiche. Napoli, 1856. 7 pls. 4°.

Also papers in the *Bulletino dell' istituto de corrispondenza archeologica*, and in the *Bulletino archeologico napolitano*.

59.—MIONNET (Théodore Edme).—De la rareté et du prix des médailles romaines. Troisième édition. Paris, 1847. 39 pls. 2 vols. 8°. (1883, 27s.)

The first edition was published in 1815, 1 vol. 8°; the second in 1827, 2 vols. 8°. This work is of little value, as the rare types only are described and no systematic arrangement is followed.

60.—MOMMSEN (Theodor).—Histoire de la monnaie romaine. Traduite de l'allemand par le duc de Blacas et publiée par J. de Witte. Paris, 1865–1875. 4 vols. 40 pls. 8°. (1883, 60 mk.)

The German edition was published in 1860. The French translation is really an enlarged and improved edition—the author himself having supplied many corrections and additions, and valuable notes were added by the translator and the Baron de Witte, who completed the last chapters of the work, left unfinished at the death of the Duc de Blacas.

It is a work of immense value, surpassing all other works on the same subject in the depth of its learning and the correctness of its deductions.

61.—MONGEZ, see VISCONTI.

62.—MORELL (André).—Thesaurus Morellianus, sive familiarum romanarum numismata omnia diligentissime undique conquisita ad ipsorum nummorum fidem accuratissime delineata, et juxta ordinem Fulvii Ursini et Caroli Patini disposita, a celeberrimo antiqua-

rio Andrea Morellio . . . Nunc primum edidit et commentario perpetuo illustravit Sigebertus Havercampus. Amstelodami, 1734. 2 vols. 184 pls. f°. (1883, 18 mk.)

This work is still the most complete collection published of the many varieties of the denarius of the Republic.

63.—MORGENSTERN (Karl).—Enumeratio numorum familiarum romanarum, qui in museo Academico asservantur. Dorpati, 1817–18. 2 pts. f°. (1883, 60 pf.)

64.—NUMISMATIC JOURNAL, edited by John Yonge Akerman. Lond., 1836–1838. 2 vols. 8°.

65.—NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE and Journal of the Numismatic Society.—Edited by J. Y. Akerman and W. S. W. Vaux (from 1855). London, 1838–1858. 20 vols. 8°.

————— New series, edited by John Evans, W. S. W. Vaux and F. W. Madden (till 1869) and B. V. Head (from 1869). London, 1861–1880. 20 vols. 8°.

————— Third series, edited by John Evans, W. S. W. Vaux and B. V. Head. London. From 1881. In progress.

66.—NUMISMATISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT.—Herausgegeben Ch. W. Huber und J. Karabacek. Wien. From 1869.

67.—PATIN (Charles).—See URSINUS.

68.—PEMBROKE (Thomas Herbert, Earl of).—Numismata antiqua in tres partes divisa, collegit olim et aeri incide vivens curavit Thomas Pembrochia et Montis Gomerici comes. [London], 1746. 4 parts. 308 pls. 4°. (1883, £3. 3s.)

Although the title calls for three parts only, a fourth part was added, entitled *Nummi anglici et scotici*. An index, in English, was prepared by Joseph Ames and a small number printed for private circulation. It is frequently wanting.

The Pembroke collection was catalogued by Mr. Burgon and sold at auction in 1848.

69.—PINDER (Moritz).—Ueber die Cistophoren und über die Kaiserlichen Silbermedaillons der römischen Provinz Asia. Berlin, 1856. 8 pls. 4°. (1880, 5 mk.)

Reprinted from the *Abhandlungen der K. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin*, 1855.

70.—PIZZAMIGLIO (Luigi).—Saggio cronologico ossia storia della moneta romana dalla fondazione di Roma alla caduta dell' impero d' occidente. Roma, 1867. 3 folding pls. 4°. (1883, 12 mk.)

71.—POOLE (Reginald Stuart).—A catalogue of the Greek coins in the British Museum.—Italy. London, 1873. Ills. 8°. (1883, £1. 5s.)

See MARCHI e TESSIERI.

72.—QUEIPO (V. V.).—Essai sur les systèmes métriques et monétaires des anciens peuples, depuis les premiers temps historiques jusqu'à la fin du Khalifat d'Orient. Paris, 1859. 3 vols. 8°. (1880. 20 mk.)

73.—RASCHE (Johann Christoph).—Lexicon universae rei nummariae veterum et praeceptue graecorum ac romanorum; cum observationibus et explicatione monogrammatum; praefatus est Christ. Gottl. Heyne. Lipsiae, 1785–1805. Cum supplemento. 7 vols. in 14. 8°. (1883. £5.)

The supplement ends with I.

74.—REMEDI (A. Marchese).—Relazione degli scavi fatti in Luini nell'autunno 1858 e 1859, e descrizione di un ripostiglio lunense di medaglie consolari d'argento trovato in Carrara nell'aprile 1860. Sargana, 1860. 4°.

75.—REVUE NUMISMATIQUE, publiée par E. Cartier et L. de la Saussaye. Blois, 1836–1855; Blois et Paris, 1856. 21 vols. 8°.

———. Nouvelle série publiée par J. de Witte et Adrien de Longperier. Paris, 1856–1877. 15 vols. 8°. (Together 36 vols. 1883, £30.)

———. Troisième série dirigée par Anatole de Barthélemy, G. Schlumberger et Ernest Babelon. Paris, 1883. Vol. I. In progress. (20 fr.)

76.—REVUE DE LA NUMISMATIQUE BELGE, publiée par M. Renier Chalon, L. de Coster, Ch. Piot et C. P. Serrure. Tirlemont, 1842. Vol. I. Bruxelles, 1843 to date. 8°. In progress.

Published in series of six volumes each. An index to the first two series (1842–1856) was prepared by Alexandre Pinchart, Bruxelles, 1858. 8°; the same writer also published an index to the third and fourth series (1857–1868), Bruxelles, 1872. 8°.

77.—RICCIO (Gennaro).—Le monete delle antiche famiglie di Roma, fino all'imperatore Augusto inclusivamente co' suoi zecchieri dette comunemente consolari disposte per ordine alfabetico, raccolte per collezione ed interpretate, colle rispettive figure accuratamente eseguite, e colle esposizione in ultimo delle incerte ed un saggio degli assi gravi, e sue parti e per tutte il grado di

rarietà, e prezzo rispettivo. Seconda edizione. . . . Napoli, 1843. 72 pls. 4°. (1883, 30s.)

The first edition was published in 1836, and contained but 55 plates. It is a very unsatisfactory work, and of no value as an authority since the publication of Cohen's book on the same subject. The plates are very inaccurate.

78.—RICCIO (G.).—Le monete attribuite alla zecca di Luceria, capitale della Daunia, con un cenno delle remota sua origine e grandezza. Napoli, 1846. 5 pls. 4°. (1880, 6 mk.)

79.—RICCIO (G.).—Repertorio delle monete di città antiche, compreso nel regno delle due Sicilie al di qua del Faro. Napoli, 1852. 2 pls. 4°. (1880, 12 mk.)

80.—RICCIO (G.).—Catalogo di antiche medaglie consolari e di famiglie romane raccolte da Gennaro Riccio e compilato dallo stesso possessore. Napoli, 1855, portrait, 6 galvanoplastic pls. Primo supplemento. Napoli, 1856. 4°. Secondo supplemento. Napoli, 1861. 4°. (1883, £2 10s.)

81.—ROLLIN et FEUARDENT.—Catalogue d'une collection de médailles romaines en vente à l'amiable avec les prix fixés à chaque numéro. Paris, 1862. 12°.

A priced catalogue of Roman coins, of great value to the collector.

82.—SABATIER (Pierre Justin).—Iconographie d'une collection choisie de cinq mille médailles romaines, byzantines et celtibériennes. St. Pétersbourg, 1847–1860. 195 pls. f°. (1883, £4.)

Nineteen of the plates are devoted to the coins of the Roman Republic.

83.—SABATIER (P. J.).—Du prix et de la vente des monnaies antiques avec la description de monnaies inédites. Paris, 1859. 4 pls. 8°. (1880, 3 mk.)

84.—SALLET (Alfred von).—Papers in the Zeitschrift für Numismatik.

85.—SAMBON (L.).—Recherches sur les monnaies de la presqu'île italique depuis leur origine jusqu'à la bataille d'Actium. Naples, 1870. 24 pls. f°. (1880, 30 mk.)

86.—SAMWER (Karl).—Geschichte des älteren römischen Münzwesens bis circa 200 vor Christi (554 der Stadt). Aus den hinterlassenen Papieren des Geheimraths Dr. Karl Samwer, herausgegeben von M. Bahrfeldt. Wien, 1883. Map, 4 photographic plates. 8°. (1883, 7 mk.)

87.—SAULCY (Félicien de).—Système monétaire de la république romaine à l'époque de Jules César. Paris, 1873. 10 pls. 4°. (1880, 10 mk.)

Reprinted from *Mémoires de la société française de numismatique et d'archéologie*.

88.—SCHIASI (Filippo).—Del ritrovamento di medaglie consolari e di famiglie, fatto a Cadriano l'anno 1811. Edizione seconda accresciuta. Bologna, 1820. 8°.

89.—SESTINI (Domenico).—Descrizione d'alcune medaglie del museo del Signor Carlo d'Ottavio Fontana, di Trieste. Firenze, 1822, 1827, 1829. 3 vols. 25 pls. 4°. (1880, 20 mk.)

See also ARIGONI.

90.—SMITH (William, editor).—A dictionary of Greek and Roman biography and mythology by various writers. London, 1845. 3 vols. Ills. 8°.

91.—SMITH (William, editor).—A dictionary of Greek and Roman geography. London, 1854. 2 vols. Ills. 8°.

92.—SMITH (William, editor).—A dictionary of Greek and Roman antiquities. London, 1848. Ills. 8°.

93.—SMYTH (William Henry).—Descriptive catalogue of a cabinet of Roman family coins belonging to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. n. p. 1856. 4°. (1883, 9s.)

Of no value as an authority.

94.—STIEGLITZ (Christian Ludwig).—*Collectio numorum familiarum romanarum ad typos accommodata*. Lipsiae, 1830. 4°.

95.—TESSIERI, see MARCHI.

96.—TRESOR DE NUMISMATIQUE, see LENORMANT (C.)

97.—URSINUS (Fulvius).—*Familiae romanae quae reperiuntur in antiquis numismatibus, ab urbe condita ad tempora divi Augusti ex bibliotheca Fulvii Ursini*. Romae, 1577. Ills. f°. (1880, 8 mk.)

The first systematic description of the coins of the Roman Republic. A new and enlarged edition was published by Charles Patin, Paris, 1663. Ills. f°.

98.—VAILLANT (Jean Foy).—*Numeri antiqui familiarum romanarum perpetuis interpretationibus illustrati*. Amstelodami, 1703. 2 pts. in 3 vols. Ills. f°. (1880, 15 mk.)

99.—VISCANTI (Ennio Quirino) and Antoine MONGEZ.—*Iconographie romaine*. Pa-

ris, 1811–1826. 4 vols. Ills. f°. (1880, 100 mk.)

Vols. II. to IV. are by Mongez.

100.—WITTE (J. de).—See MOMMSEN.

101.—ZANNONI (Giovanni Battista).—*Dei denari consolari e di famiglie romane disotterati in Fiesole* 1829. Notizia e breve descrizione. Firenze, 1830. 8°.

102.—ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR NUMISMATIK, redigirt von Dr. Alfred von Sallet. Berlin. From 1873. 8°. In progress.

103.—ZELADA (Fr. X. cardinal).—*De nummis aliquot aereis uncialibus epistola*. Romae, 1778. 40 pls. 4°. (1879, 12 mk.)

104.—ZOBEL DE ZANGRONIZ (J.).—*Estudio historico de la moneda antigua española desde su origen hasta el imperio romano*. Madrid, 1878–1881. 3 vols. Sm. 4°.

Also papers in the *Annali dell'istituto di corrispondenza archeologica*.

The chief authorities in this list are D'Ailly, Cohen, François Lenormant, and Mommsen. These four works contain nearly everything of importance relating to the Republican series. The articles which appear from time to time in the numismatic periodicals should not be overlooked, however, for Bahrfeldt, Friedlaender, Kluegmann, Lenormant, Mommsen, A. von Sallet and other numismatists are constantly publishing valuable papers throwing additional light on many obscure points, and frequently modifying statements made in the works mentioned above. In other words, the science of numismatics is making continual progress, and in order to keep thoroughly informed one cannot remain ignorant of the new discoveries which are chronicled in the *Revue numismatique* (Paris), *Zeitschrift für Numismatik* (Berlin), *Numismatische Zeitschrift* (Vienna), and the *Numismatic Chronicle* (London).

Since the publication of Cohen's work but few new types have been discovered; it is mainly in the chronological arrangement of the coins, and in their history, that the greatest advances have been made. One of the most important silver coins not described by Cohen has recently come into the possession of the writer, who obtained it from M. Jules Sambon, of Naples, Italy. Only two specimens are known—the other being in the Museum at Le Mans, France. This last, to-

gether with some fifteen thousand other coins, was discovered in the gardens of the college of that city in 1848, and was noticed in the catalogue describing the find written by M. Hucher and published in 1849 (No. 41). This piece seems to have been overlooked by all subsequent writers on the Republican series and remains to-day virtually unpublished.

Obv. M · DVRMIVS · III · VIR. Head of young Hercules r., diademed; club and lion's skin at shoulder.

Rev. CAESAR · AVGVSTVS · SIGN · RECE. Parthian kneeling r., presenting a military standard (vexillum) inscribed X. Denarius. Size, 18 millimetres. Weight, 3^{gr.} 57^{cent.}

Marcus Durmius, who was triumvir monetalis B. C. 19, struck a number of coins, several of which are extremely rare. A similar reverse is found on another of his coins, which bears the head of Honos on the obverse (Cohen, pl. XVII. 1.), and also on coins struck about the same time by L. Aquillius Florus (Cohen, pl. VI. 7, 8, 15.)

and P. Petronius Turpilianus (Cohen, pl. XXXI. 4-6). It is therefore the obverse only which is new. The head resembles somewhat in general design, and in the position of the club, the Romano-Campanian coin having the head of Hercules on the obverse and the wolf and twins on the reverse (Cohen, pl. XLIV. 18). Two other coins struck by Durmius have types taken from Campanian coins (Cohen, pl. XVII, 5-8).

The writer takes this opportunity of announcing that he is preparing for publication a work describing the gold and silver coins of the Roman Republic, the material for which he has been gathering for years both in this country and in Europe. Each coin will be carefully described, and illustrated, and followed by a note containing everything of interest connected with the history of the coin and its types. A valuable feature of the work will be the present value of each coin, to be furnished by Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent.

1751.

1. Bust to right with flowing locks, in civic dress, a broad order-ribbon over the shoulder; DU VIVIER under the arm, and LUD. XV. REX CHRISTIANISS, near border. Rev. Indian with bow and quiver before a group of lilies, an alligator at his feet, two trees to left in the distance; SUB OMNI SIDERE CRESCUNT near border, and COL. FRANC. DE L'AM. 1751 in exergue.

2. Bust laureate to right, the breast-plate ornamented with eleven laurel leaves, a broad ribbon over the shoulder, D. V. under the arm, legend as last. Rev. Similar to last, without the alligator.

3. Bust similar to last but seventeen laurel leaves to breast-plate. Rev. The same as in No. 1.

4. Bust laureate in armor to right, order-ribbon over the shoulder, the breast-plate ornamented with seven small lilies; D. V. under the shoulder. Rev. The same as in No. 1.

1752.

5. Obverse same as No. 1. Rev. Mercurius with wand flying over the sea toward the coast, near which a rock inscribed C. N. R. (*Charles Norbert Roettiers*) UTRIQUE FACIT COMMERCIA MUNDO, in exergue, COL. FRANC. DE L'AM, 1752.

6. Bust to right with long hair tied behind, and civic dress with broad ribbon, beneath it B. DUVIV; LUD. XV REX CHRISTIANISS. Rev. Same as last.

7. Two Indians supporting the coat of arms of the French-Indian Company; PROTEGIT ET PASCIT. Rev. Same as last.

1753.

8. Obverse same as in No. 1. Rev. Radiant sun shining over two hemispheres, the names on which are abbreviated. SATIS UNUS UTRIQUE in curving lines above, and COL. FRANC. DE L'AM, 1753 in exergue.

9. Diademed head to right, beneath which,

in monogram, *J C R* (Jean Charles Roettier); LUD. XV REX CHRISTIANISS. Rev. Same as in last number.

10. Obverse similar to last, but *F. M.* (*F. Manger*) in monogram below. Rev. Similar to No. 8, the 3 in date very large.

11. Bust to right in lion-skin, *F. M.* below it. Rev. Same as in last number.

1754.

12. Obverse same as in No. 1. Rev. Reeds or perhaps Indian corn to right, c. N. R. under the largest, a brooklet in the center, and three beavers at work to left; NON INFERRIORA METALLIS. In exergue, COL. FRANC DE L'AM. 1754.

13. Obverse same as in No. 11. Rev. Same as last.

14. Head laureate to right, *F. M.* below it. Rev. Same as last.

15. Bust in armor to right, the hair-locks tied at the neck fall over the order-ribbon on shoulder, a band of ermine around the left shoulder and breast. Rev. Same as last.

16. Obverse same as in No. 4. Rev. Same as last.

17. Obverse same as in No. 3. Rev. Same as last.

18. Laurated head to right, below which B. DUVIV. F. Rev. Same as last.

1755.

19. Bust in lion-skin to right, as in No. 11. Rev. Galley to right, the Golden Fleece hanging to its mast; NON VILIUS AUREO; in exergue, COL. FRANC DE L'AM. 1755.

20. Obverse same as in No. 1. Rev. Same as last.

21. Obverse same as in No. 4. Rev. Same as last.

22. Obverse same as in No. 9. Rev. Same as last.

1756.

23. Naked bust to right. *R. filius* (*Roettiers, Jr.*) under the bust. LUD. XV. REX

CHRISTIANISS. Rev. Two bee-hives, a swarm passing from one to the other; SEDEM NON ANIMUM MUTANT. In exergue, COL. FRANC DE L'AM. 1756.

1757.

24. Bust in uniform, with ermine mantle, and hair tied behind. Rev. On a shell floating on the sea, Mars with lily,—shield and spear, and Neptune with his trident, view of the shore to left; PARAT ULTIMA TERRA TRIUMPHOS. In exergue, COL. FRANC DE L'AMERIQUE. 1757.

1758.

25. Obverse, same as in No. 4. Rev. A flock of birds flying over the sea, rocks to left, and view of a city in the distance; EADEM TRANS AEQUORA VIRTUS. In exergue, COL. FRANC DE L'AM, 1758.

26. Obverse, same as in No. 1. Rev. Same as last.

27. Laureated bust old features, with long hair tied behind the neck; B DUVIV below. Rev. Same as last.

The Franco-American jetons are of size 18 and 19, American scale; all those with the King's bust bear the legend LUD. XV., etc., they are found in silver and copper, but such restrikes as may be obtained at the French Mint may be ordered struck in any desired metal.

THE 1884 TRADE DOLLAR.

Our critic of the Sandham sale recently almost openly insinuated that Trade Dollars have been quietly manufactured at the Mint during the present year, in other words that notwithstanding the positive assertions of the Mint authorities to the contrary, a trade dollar with the date 1884 does exist.

We hold that the plain but positive statement of the Mint officers on this point should be considered conclusive evidence, and they say that no Trade Dollars have been issued in the Philadelphia Mint, nor in any Mint of the United States during the present year, or dated 1884.

But as doubts on this point may still exist in the minds of those who heard the report, we are authorized to make the following offers: \$100 cash each for any number of United States Trade Dollars of 1884, coined at the Philadelphia or other U. S. Mint; \$25 cash down to any one who will show us such a dollar.

It is time that absurd and untruthful if not slanderous statements about so-called "deals" at the National Mint should cease. The present management has proved itself most honorable, impartial and just, and no one has unusual facilities to obtain pattern pieces and proof sets, all collectors in this respect being treated alike, i. e., what is obtainable by one at the Mint is obtainable by all.

It is true that certain dealers and collectors have lobbying friends in Washington, men who hang about the Coinage and Finance Committee rooms, also the Treasury department. These men are at times enabled to secure pieces not issued to collectors at the Mint, but with this the Mint officers have nothing to do. They are required by law to furnish the Coinage committee of Congress a certain number of specimens of the pattern pieces, essays, and regular coinage of each year, what Congressmen do with these is none of their concern. They are no more responsible for the action of these men than for the laws they frame.

A careful study of the subject led us long ago to the belief that all trumped up charges of favoritism in the distribution of pattern pieces made against the present Mint officers, were either purely malicious, or arose from a total ignorance of the duties of those officers and of the rights and privileges enjoyed by the legislative bodies at Washington.

NUMISMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1884.

Editor Numisma.—Mr. D. M.'s communication in the January number of your journal

shows such ignorance of Roman numismatics that it is impossible for me to believe that he has ever read a work on the subject, and I certainly do "labor under the delusion" (?) that he is entirely unacquainted with the *contents* of both Mommsen and Lenormant. This ignorance is very apparent in his first letter, in which he quotes French numismatists as saying that "there were no EX. S. C. or S. C. coins without inscriptions, and that there were no inscriptions except ROMA, previous to the era of Augustus." I repeat that no French *numismatist* ever made such statements, and any one familiar with Mommsen and Lenormant would not for a moment entertain them.

Every statement in my paper is supported by passages in the authorities in question. This being the case, how can we reconcile Mr. D. M.'s assertion—that he is familiar with these authors—with the following passage in his last letter: "R. H. L.'s former communication implied that he knew *much more* about Roman money *than what is to be found in the works* to which he has alluded with so much parade of title."

With a condescension which savors of ignorance, Mr. D. M. allows that both Mommsen and Lenormant are "celebrated in the strict domain of numismatics." Now the fact is that neither of these authors are specialists, and it is mainly on account of their great learning, and their wide familiarity with the ancient writers and ancient monuments that their numismatic writings possess the value and weight they do.

"It would give me great pleasure to find that you have among your readers one who can furnish information on Roman numismatics that cannot be found in authors who are justly celebrated in the domain of numismatics." This appeal supplies additional proof of Mr. D. M.'s ignorance. He calls upon an American numismatist to furnish him with proofs which he seems to imagine cannot be

found in existing works. I venture to predict that no information will be forthcoming that does not already exist in the authorities mentioned in my list.

Once more I must refer Mr. D. M. to Mommsen and Lenormant, and assure him that he will find scattered through their pages *all* the known proofs supplied by the coins themselves, by "archæological evidence," by "classical authors," and by Roman law.

If he will turn to Mommsen, II., 41, he will find enumerated the several laws which furnish part of the evidence that money was issued in the name of the State and under its guarantee; for instance, the *lex Papiria*, *lex Flaminia*, *lex Livia*, *lex Clodia*, etc. On page 53 he will find an account of the use of the formulae S. C., EX. S. C., etc., *previous* to Octavius. I could go on quoting page after page, both from Mommsen and Lenormant, all going to prove that Mr. D. M. is completely ignorant of the contents of the works with which he claims familiarity. But this ignorance is sufficiently proved by his own statements, and any further evidence of it would be superfluous.

Believe me, Dear Sir,
Votre ami naïf,

R. H. L.

A LETTER FROM MEMPHIS.

Editor Numisma:—I suppose this comes to you like a voice from the dead, but I am only numismatically dead, or to speak more correctly, hibernating, to revive in the sunshine of more prosperous days. I have bought little since the Crosby sale, at which I secured a few good and cheap coins. I saw some lots in the Poillon sale, of which you sent me a catalogue, that nearly tempted me, but I forbore; W. E. W. also sent me the catalogue of the Ely sale, and I fell. I sent him a bid on the 1839 pattern half dollar, and was ignominiously left, but did not know my fate till I read it in *Numisma*, a copy of which found its way into my hands. I expect

that paper will eventually contain all telegraphic dispatches, as well as the latest news, hence no family is complete without it—therefore find enclosed 50 cents, my subscription for the present leap year.

I have left the Peabody finally, and am at present living frugally and healthfully. When spring opens I hope to strike something with money in it, that will be a good thing for the coin business, until then sets of 1879 patterns at \$200.00 make we feel sick. Hailey, in Idaho, the town I was bound for, in the spring, has met with a sad misfortune; they say the bottom has "fell out," and, of course, if a man locates in a town of that sort, he must fall through, so I expect that my address for the next 50 or 70 years, is Memphis. In regard to the Confederate 5 cents, I was of course aware that it is a fraud, but it, as you say, a first class fraud, I more than ever regret not securing it. Like the Lovett Confederate cent the dies may be broken so badly that no more can be issued, and my set of these remarkable coins will therefore remain incomplete, unless I have the missing links made to order. I have not yet obtained Gobrecht's standing eagle half dollar of 1838, but have again sent a bid to W. E. W. in the Holstein sale, and shall most likely get it if I live long enough. At the same time, although my cabinet begins to be quite interesting in the completeness of its parts, and perhaps for that reason, be not surprised, my hard working editor, to receive some day an elegantly gotten up catalogue, announcing the sale, and enumerating the parts of the G. W. Gill collection, with a neat preface on the first page, stating that his purpose is to abandon the branches mentioned, and to devote his remaining days and years to the collection of another important branch of numismatics, i. e. current U. S. money in paper and metal, government 4 per cent. bonds and other curiosities. My wants are many and my means small.

Numismatically yours,

HAMMER PLANE MAN.

COIN SALES.

January 11, 12. Coins and numismatic library of D. Strasser, Esq., of Albany, N. Y. 1378 lots. Catalogue by John W. Haseltine, sold at Bangs & Co., New York.

January 18, 19. The numismatic collections of Messrs. Alfred Sandham and Geo. Cushing, of Montreal, Canada. 916 lots. Catalogue by H. P. Smith; sold at Bangs & Co. A special edition illustrated by two fine phototype plates was issued. If the Canada coins and medals in this sale really represented the entire cabinets of the well-known numismatists named, our northern neighbors must collect on a very small scale; the probabilities are that these were only the remnants, odds and ends, etc., of those collections, and that very much had been added to fill up. Nevertheless very high prices were realized. The Copper Company token of Upper Canada sold at \$27.; Bank of Montreal side view half penny, 7.60; W. L. White's Halifax farthing, 6.60, etc.

January 29 United States silver and copper coins, American Colonial coins, Foreign copper coins, etc.; also a collection of autographs. 577 lots. Catalogue by John W. Haseltine; sold at Bangs & Co.

February 11. Miscellaneous coins, medals, stamps, Confederate money, etc. 533 lots. Catalogue by Dr. Geo. W. Massamore; sold at Bangs & Co.

February 12, 13, 14. American and Foreign coins and medals, war medals, crosses, orders, etc., the latter the property of J. C. Hills, Esq., of Hartford, Conn. 1560 lots. Catalogue by H. G. Sampson; sold at Bangs & Co. The collection of war medals, orders, etc., was of extraordinary magnitude, by far the largest ever sold here, and the marked attention this part of the catalogue received on the part of first-class collectors shows that many are extending their collections in the path so long trodden alone by our esteemed friend Mr. Oliver.